CLOSE OF THE ARGUMENT

Judge McNutt, in Behalf of the Conspirators, Says Perkins Alone Is Guilty.

For the Government Judge Claypool Makes a Lengthy and Masterly Speech—The Jury Will Be Charged This Morning.

LAST OF THE LAWYERS' SPEECHES.

Judges McNutt and Claypool Close for Their Respective Sides.

There was nothing but lawyers' speeches in the United States Court yesterday in closing the argument in the election conspiracy trial. Judge McNutt talked the entire forenoon, and Judge Claypool, for the government, spoke from 2 until 5 o'clock last evening. The listeners were many, among the number in the morning being Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the defendant, John E., and Mrs. McNutt, wife of the leading lawyer for the defense. During the afternoon the court-room was crowded, there being professional and business men present, in addition to those who always find an interest in trials of importance. While Judge McNutt spoke earnestly for his clients, he lost an advantage in the presentation of legal questions through the decision of the Supreme Court. This seemed to irritate him, and his remarks at times showed how keenly his failure before the highest tribunal in the land affected him. All the points upon which he based the strength of his argument at the preceding trial had been taken from him, and nothing was left but to cry down the charge of the conspiracy and denounce Perkins.

He said the charge was a will-o'-the-wisp, but a necessary invention to get the case into the federal court. It all depended upon Perkins's testimony, who is not a man to be believed. His duplicity and perfidy were unparalleled in the the history of Indiana jurisprudence. He did not like it because Perkins goes free, as he expressed it, and from this on the talked of what he claimed was the only conspiracy, that between the prosecution and Perkins to convict Coy. He termed what, to his notion, is a tripartite agreement made by Perkins, Captain Ritter and the Committee of One Hundred, as the most infamous thing of the kind he ever heard of, since he said "It was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and should be embalmed in its own infamy." Speaking as he did at the former trial of the desire of the prosecution to have Perkins tell, at first, only part of the truth, just enough to convict Coy, he claimed that the Republicans wanted by this means to get Coy out of the way, because he had carried this county and was a bulwark of Democracy. After Perkins gave testimony against Coy he enlarged it before the United States grand jury so as to secure indictments against the defendants on trial. This was the spirit of his speech until he came to review the evidence, when he referred to Perkins as the only one who had a motive in having Albert Ayers on the Criminal Court bench, and therefore he alone perpetrated all the forgeries. Judge McNutt did not succeed in getting away from the line of defense pursued since the inception of the cases, that the prosecution was persecution for the sole purpose of convicting Democrats. But he left such statements for a while to deride Judge Claypool for appearing for the prosecution. He said Judge Claypool had told the other jury that he represented the administration of Grover Cleveland in being employed to prosecute the cases. This Judge McNutt denied, claiming that Judge Claypool had no other standing at the trial, except as the attorney whose appointment for the purpose of the prosecution was procured from the President by the Committee of One Hundred. "If he does represent the administration," Judge McNutt said, "then God help it. If Grover Cleveland has had anything to do with having this man to prosecute these defendants, so much more the shame for him. In the last trial Mr. Claypool had posed before the jury for one hour and five minutes as the representative of law and order, and of the administration, and for this reason I have referred to this matter at this trial. I say that a man who arrogates to himself any such false attitude as that ought to be exposed, and I made up my mind that I would do it."

In the afternoon Judge Claypool, in opening his argument, said much stress had been placed upon the want of a motive on the part of the defendants in forging the tally-sheets. He once knew, years ago, of a young man who murdered his school mate and his wife. He was tried and sent to the penitentiary for life, and yet throughout the trial and the after course of years no motive for the crime could be discovered. Judge McNutt at one time argued there was no conspiracy, and that not even Perkins was guilty. Yet he spent two hours and a half in belaboring Perkins and trying to make the jury believe that he alone was guilty. But the mass of evidence in the changed tally-sheets show that such crimes as these do not happen by accident. If Perkins had done it all, every paper would have been scratched alike. But Judge McNutt says if a man is guilty of arson, why not try him for that crime, and not for a conspiracy in procuring matches. A mob could attack the arsenal of the United States, and spread riot and bloodshed throughout the street. That comes under the State law, but the attack on the arsenal could be punished by the United States as it was the property of the government endangered. For that crime, though, according to the defense, no one should be tried. The ring-leaders should be convicted only of riot. So in this case each scratch on these tally-sheets was a crime against the State, but the United States government had a proprietary right in those sheets and has the power to protect them.

He said, turning to Judge McNutt, "You have traveled out of the record sir, and you will be sorry for it." He referred to a statement in McNutt's speech to the effect that Joseph Becker had said after he had testified, that he was mistaken as to the identity of one of the men who intercepted him on his way to the Court-house to deliver his returns as an inspector. "If Becker," continued Judge Claypool, "told your side that, you it was who ought to have brought him before this jury."

"In the heat of argument" replied Judge McNutt, "I said what had been told me. I am sorry for it, but in order to satisfy the court I would ask that Becker be summoned."

"The matter is of not much importance either way!" said Judge Woods.

"That does not relieve the situation," replied Judge McNutt, "I heard the statement, and in the heat of debate made use of it inadvertently."

Judge Claypool, continuing, after the little episode had passed, said the defendants' counsel had made loud declamations in trying to excite partisan prejudice, and in doing so had traveled out of the record. It was done for a purpose which he was sure the jury, throwing aside all prejudice, would disregard. He referred to the denunciations heaped upon him in saying he appeared in these cases out of malice because the Democratic party had not advanced his political ambition. He could say the party had given him more than he deserved, and that he had obtained things which others had sought after and did not get. This was a hit at Judge McNutt who, as a candidate for circuit judge had, years ago, failed of election. Passing from this he said that when the court had instructed the grand jury, Coy, Sullivan and all the other boodlers cried, "D—n the court." After the indictment was returned the cry was, "D—n the jury," "D—n Sellars." When that jury brought in the verdict of guilty he could hear the whole flock of boodlers cry out, "D—n the jury." He handled Coy unmercifully and contemptuously criticised the remarks of McNutt in saying that Coy was a good man.

In regard to Perkins not being indicted by the county grand jury, which disturbed the attorney for the defense, Judge Claypool said it was not intended he should be indicted. Mr. Sullivan, Coy, Bernhamer and the whole gang were standing around the jury to prevent his indictment lest he should squeal. That was after Perkins had been released on habeas corpus proceedings and was still thought to be a good fellow, flattered and favored. He knew too much and was essential to their safety. Up to that time the gang had succeeded, but their indictment was at last accomplished through the vengeance of an outraged people. Judge Claypool then traversed closely all the details of evidence and closed with an eloquent appeal for conviction in the interest of good government and the sanctity of election returns. The speech was strong, clear and conclusive.

This morning Judge Woods will deliver his charge to the jury. That will occupy all the forenoon.

The Gang Proposed a Compromise.

During the early stages of the prosecution against the tally-sheet forgers there was uneasiness in the gang. Even before the first trial, that in July last year, the accused expressed an anxiety to find favor with the government. The danger of imprisonment very nearly frightened the wits out of them, and everyone began to look for safe ground. Although it would worry most of them to pay even a nominal fine, they were willing to risk the chance of getting the money if the government would only let them go for a few hundred dollars. They offered to plead guilty if they were relieved of imprisonment, but this the government would not listen to, and the accused began to pass as martyrs, upheld by John E. Sullivan, who furnished largely the money to pay the lawyers for the defense and meet other expenses. Sullivan from the outset was the only one who opposed any compromise. Coy boasts of the chances that remain to him through presidential favor, and that a petition to secure it will soon be in Cleveland's hands. The Committee of One Hundred, however, will ask for a hearing if the President considers the case.

The United States Grand Jury.

Coy and Bernhamer are still here, waiting for the grand jury to get through with them in regard to the statements made by the former relative to approaching the jury that tried them. District Attorney Sellers says he has made some progress with the examination, and intimates that there is a probability of some noticeable developments. Coy was before the jury again yesterday, and Bernhamer's examination will be completed this morning, possibly in time for both men to be taken north on the noon train. The grand jury reported one indictment yesterday, but it had no reference to the Coy matter.

MATTERS IN OTHER COURTS.

Coup Says He, and Not His Wife, Stole the Murphy Diamonds.

The county grand jury made a partial report yesterday afternoon, returning indictments against Philip Coup and his wife Nellie, charged with stealing $1,500 worth of diamonds from the residence of John W. Murphy; Ardell Range, John Zern and William Langsley, charged with petit larceny; Edward Silvers, Frank Stewart, for grand larceny, and John Miller for burglarizing the dry goods store of Isaac Newman, on West Washington street. Those indicted were all arraigned as soon as the bills were returned. When Philip Coup was called on to enter a plea he acknowledged that he stole the Murphy diamonds. "Your Honor, my wife had nothing to do with the robbery," he continued; "I want to bear all the blame." Mrs. Coup entered a plea of not guilty. Coup said he had friends, but he expected no help from them, and the court appointed County Attorney Brown to defend his wife. His brother, the showman, has refused to assist him in any way. Mrs. Coup will be tried this week so that the husband can be given his sentence. All the other prisoners pleaded not guilty but John Shafer, who admitted that he robbed Newman's store.

Accused of Robbery.

Monday night Pat Coleman, saloon-keeper at the corner of California and Maryland streets, was robbed of $120, and last evening patrolmen Manning and Hostetler arrested Henry Leiberherr, an employe at Kingan's pork-house, on the charge of having taken the money. The night of the robbery, in company with two women, he went to Kissel's saloon, north of the city, and while under the influence of liquor it is said he confessed to committing the robbery. Yesterday he heard the police were after him, and started to leave the city. He was overtaken on the I. & St. L. railroad, near the Belt crossing.

He Was Awarded Damages.

George Nicholson has been given a judgment in the Superior Court against John C. Burk, proprietor of a WestWashington-street livery-stable for $75, on account of personal injuries received through the alleged negligences of Mr. Burk. Several months ago Nicholson fed his horses in the stables, and while hitching up after night he fell into a well that had been left uncovered, and received injuries that crippled him for several months.

Sentenced for Four Years.

Squire A. Cameron, who, in company with Charles Wilson, assaulted Henry Guetig and robbed him of a gold watch, and who robbed several residences, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years by Judge Irvin, yesterday, on a plea of guilty. Wilson was tried two months ago, and the jury that heard the case sentenced him for twelve years. Cameron was at one time one of the best printers in the city. He will be taken to the southern prison to-day.

Grand Jury and Tally-Sheet Cases.

There is a rumor that the county grand jury has not entirely abandoned the tally-sheet cases, and that its future course depends on the result of the present trial in the federal court. In case there are convictions, it is said, the jury will dismiss the cases, but should there be no conviction the investigation commenced several months ago will be concluded. The present session of the jury ends to-morrow, and if the cases are again taken up it will not be until next term

Gamblers Fined.

Ten of the poker-players arrested last Saturday night pleaded guilty before Mayor Denny yesterday morning, and were each fined $25 and costs. The total cost to them was something over $400. Tobe Howe, Ben Gordon and William Ousley, players, declined to plead guilty and announced that they proposed to stand trial. They asked for a continuance, and their cases were set for Friday morning.

Suing for Insurance Money.

Lee & Jacobia, millers, of Sand Creek, Mich., have brought suit in the Superior Court against the Indiana Insurance Company, to collect a $1,000 policy. Their mill at Sand Creek, on which insurance to that amount was placed in the defendant company, was destroyed by fire, and they claim that the company refuses to make good the loss.

Violated Revenue Law.

James L. Hartman, of Connersville, pleaded guilty yesterday, in the federal court, to violating the revenue laws. He was fined $10 and costs.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Hon. J. A. S. Mitchell, Chief-justice.

13233. Cleveland Railway Company vs. Harriet Wynant. Madison C. C. Reversed. Mitchell, C. J.—Action by appellee against appellant to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been suffered by the plaintiff from the overturning of her carriage, the horses having taken fright at a box car which, it is charged, the company unlawfully and negligently permitted to remain partially upon a public highway over which the plaintiff was traveling. Held that it was improper to admit evidence that other horses, in passing the car, took fright at it.

13121. Second National Bank of Richmond vs. John G. Townsend, assignee. Wayne C. C. Reversed. Elliott, J.—When the maker of a note makes a voluntary assignment, and the payee recovers judgment on the note, although the note is merged as a cause of action, the creditor may share in the trust funds in the hands of the assignee.

13286. Pleasant W. Meadows et al. vs. State ex rel. Eliza A. Alderson. Monroe C. C. Affirmed conditionally. Niblack, J.—Suit on a guardian's bond. A surety in a statutory bond cannot be held liable for a sum greater than the penalty fixed in the bond.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge.

Geo. Nicholson vs. John C. Burk; damages. Judgment on verdict for plaintiff for $75.

Room 3—Hon. J. L. McMaster, acting Judge.

Matilda M. Moore vs. John E. Kerr; guarantee on horse. On trial by jury.

John Wacker vs. August Christian; account. Judgment, $116.85.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Mary A. Logan et al. vs. Amos W. Butler; complaint for partition of real estate.

Alfred A. Norwood, administrator, vs. John E. Cropsey; complaint to quiet title.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. Squire Cameron; burglary and grand larceny. Pleaded guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

A New Railroad Enterprise.

Articles of incorporation of the Indianapolis, Chattanooga & Southern railroad were filed yesterday in the office of Secretary of State. The capital stock is $450,000, and the directors are F. L. Patrick, Wm. Thomas Lewis, Lewis W. James, George W. Bowers, and Thomas W. Davis, of Columbus, O.; W. Henry Bailey, Philadelphia; John W. Richards, Delaware, O.; George Harris, Pittsburg, Pa., and John Murray, Chicago, Ill. The road is to begin at Indianapolis, run thence in a southerly direction into and through the counties of Johnson, Brown, Jackson, Washington, Harrison, Crawford and Perry in the State of Indiana, and terminate in Indiana at the town of Troy, county of Perry.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

The Indiana Suffragists Satisfied with Their Work in Agitating Reform.

Delegates in Convention Report a Growing Sentiment Favoring Claims They Urge—Addresses of Mrs. Gougar and Mr. Foulke.

At the annual convention of the Indiana Suffrage Association at Plymouth Church, yesterday, the State secretary, Mrs. Ida A. Harper, read the annual report, stating that during the past seven months the association has sent out over 50,000 circulars, pamphlets and other documents and effected a thorough organization of the State. The various districts sent satisfactory reports by delegates, as follows: Wabash, Miss Kate Busick; Madison, Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan; New Albany, Miss Mary Cardwill; Bloomington, Mrs. O. B. Clark; Muncie, Mrs. Harriet Case. Other reports will be heard to-day. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Juliet R. Wood, shows total receipts for the year, $1,018.45; total expenditures, $1,005.24.

The reports were suspended to give the audience an opportunity to hear Mrs. Annie Jeness Miller, who, being obliged to leave for Michigan on the evening train, gave an address in the afternoon. The ladies regret that there were not more gentlemen in the audience, as they think her remarks would have been particularly pleasing to them. The public has become more especially acquainted with Mrs. Miller through her lectures on dress, but her talk on suffrage was a surprise, being strong, logical and full of beauty. She based her arguments on the ground that suffrage is an inalienable right and that it seemed a crude subject to be discussed in this enlightened nineteenth century.

There was but a small attendance at the meeting at night on account of the rainy weather. The speakers advertised for the evening were Hon. W. D. Foulke, Col. R. S. Robertson and Mrs. Gougar. Colonel Robertson, however, was not present. Mrs. Gougar delivered the first address. In the beginning she referred to the council of women that was held last month in Washington City, saying that it was the grandest convocation of women that had ever assembled in the United States. In the whole assembly there was not one person representing any organization that had for its object anything but good for humanity. She congratulated, as president of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, the women present on the great progress made in the last forty years by the movement in which they were interested. She referred to the time when women were denied the right to petition Congress on the question of slavery, how they were declaimed against on the rostrum and preached against in the pulpit, and criticised on all sides if they dared to make any demands for their right, and contrasted this situation with that of the present. She thought, therefore, that the advocates of woman's suffrage had much now to be congratulated for and much to take courage from. She spoke in detail of the condition of women under the old common law, how they had been oppressed and how, by slow process, these restrictions had been removed, how they had been restricted in the matter of property rights and the manner in which they had succeeded in doing away with all such restrictions. In commenting on the action of the M. E. Conference in New York city, she said, referring to a discussion in the Indiana Legislature in 1850, on the woman's rights question, "I wished when I read the papers recently that I had a copy of the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature in that year so that I could show to that conference how many cranks and old fogies are still living. But thanks to the progress that has been made we can now hold property, enter partnerships, sue and be sued, and are making progress in spite of the Methodist General Conference." Mrs. Gougar thought that there were still a number of property laws that ought to be changed—one thing especially wanted was a change in laws relating to marriage partnerships. They must be absolutely equal, she claimed. In Kansas, she said, the cause was considerably in advance of what it is here, but time would make all things right. Colleges and schools were now open to women everywhere and the process of years would work out everything to the benefit of the women. It is true that they cannot enter Harvard, but Harvard had her annex. Referring to the fact that President Eliot had lectured the boys in that institution for inviting women to address them and had preached against it, she thanked God that there were not many like him. He had cobwebs in his brain and would have them in his college if he kept up his present action long. She advocated allowing women to practice law, medicine, any of the professions that she saw fit to enter, believing that in some they would make signal successes. She believed that women needed the ballot to restore healthful industrial conditions.

Discussing the outlook in Indiana, she said that a direct appeal on the question now to men could no more be carried than a proposition to free the slaves could have been carried among the slaveholders in Louisiana before the war. However, women could, under our present Constitution, hold any municipal office, or sit in the Legislature, and it would be the policy of the female suffragists to petition the next Legislature for municipal suffrage. The work is organized in all congressional districts in Indiana, and, she claims, the sentiment growing. Ministers, as a rule were for it, and a good many could now ask God to bless the cause without choking. She would rather have the press speak disparagingly of the movement than ignore it, as they all wanted attention called to it. Woman must vote to purify politics. They had done more to free the slaves than the bullets of the Union armies, and they would free Indiana from the curse of the saloon in a year. She appealed to the women to go home and work, and see that Democratic suffragists, Republican suffragists and Prohibition suffragists were sent to the next Legislature, so that something could be done when they had secured a majority in that body.

Hon. W. D. Foulke followed Mrs. Gougar. He spoke of remembering the time when women were vastly more disfranchised than they are to-day, and congratulated them, as Mrs. Gougar had done, on the wonderful progress that had been made. He said that many of the laws which held women in subjection had been passed, professedly for her protection, against herself. Such laws had always proven bad, and they were in this case. He believed in the largest liberty in all social questions, saying that women only of all classes of citizens were now denied the right of the ballot. If any one believed in the principles of American institutions, that all men are created free and equal, and that all governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, they must favor woman suffrage. He thought the progress of the last forty years toward woman's rights had been very great, and that it must go on until she has the ballot, until every avenue that is open to man is open to her. Some, he said, had urged that women were hostile to the movement. On this point he said that they had never been given a chance to express their opinions, and no one could say for them; that this argument was an old one and unworthy of consideration. He thought that prejudice was the strongest opponent of women. They had been taught to believe that their sphere was the home and to look upon any other theory as wrong. The whole situation, he thought, was the result of inherited prejudice. Liberty, complete and perfect, is what is wanted in every social question. He thought the opening up of all avenues to women would make the ideas of man and wife more in unison, their objects then being the same, and that a higher happiness would be the result. His idea was that this reform was demanded for the sake of the home, and that it would not destroy it, as some thought.

To-morrow morning a business meeting will be held in the Denison parlors. The afternoon and evening sessions will be publicly held in Plymouth Church. An interesting programme will be presented.

Notes from the Convention.

Mrs. Juliet R. Wood, the State treasurer, is matron of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, Ind.

The ladies were all handsomely and stylishly dressed, and showed none of the traditional peculiarities of the "strong-minded woman."

Mrs. Kate Bussiez, delegate from Wabash, is director of the Indiana Jersey Breeder's Association, and owns and manages a large and paying stock farm.

Mrs. S. T. Yundt, delegate from Lafayette, is a graduate from Purdue University in the department of domestic economy, and has accepted a position in a ladies' college in Memphis.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall will speak to-night in Plymouth Church before the equal suffrage convention. Although Mrs. Sewall is well known as an advocate of equal suffrage, she has never before made a public address upon that subject in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Dr. Heathwood, president of the Chicago School of Christian Science, gave her experience as a voter of Cheyenne, Wy. T., one of the most lawless of cities. She said election day seemed like Sunday; men all dressed in their best clothes, everything quiet and orderly, and ladies everywhere treated with the greatest respect.

Mrs. Emily Harris, of this city, has brought up six children of her own and taken in and cared for eighteen orphans. Mrs. Sullivan, delegate from Madison, has reared two sons and nine daughters, besides several grandchildren. These ladies responded to the arguments that domestic women do not want to vote.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Its Good Work and Progress Shown in Reports to the General Conference.

At the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church yesterday the editor of the publication department, Dr. B. F. Lee, of Philadelphia, read a statement concerning his official duties, and recommended that all of the details of that department, except the work of securing printers and issuing the paper, be subject to the control of the editor. The work excepted he recommends should be placed under the immediate control of the business manager.

Dr. B. T. Tanner, editor of the A. M. E. Church Review, in making his report stated that the circulation of that periodical, which in July, 1884, was one thousand copies, had increased to two thousand and five hundred. In comparing its circulation to that of the old-established reviews of other denominations, he said: "The Methodist Review, published by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now in its seventieth volume, has a circulation of 4,400; the Presbyterian Review has a circulation of 3,000; the Baptist Review, a circulation of 2,000; the Unitarian Review, 1,300; the Bibliotheca Sacra, 1,000; the Lutheran Quarterly, 520; the Universalist Quarterly, 500. From these figures it will be seen that though our Review is the youngest of any, yet it stands as third in the grand column. Speaking of its commendations, he remarked: "Secular men have vied with ecclesiastics of every name in proclaiming its worth, while the Moslem of Africa, in the persons of Mohamet Sanusi, Alfa Omaru and Mohamet Ghirawani, have whispered its praises to the breezes of the Sahara." The total receipts for the present quadrennium have been $6,545.90; expenditures, $6,257.44, leaving a balance of $288.46 and overdue subscriptions to the amount of $1,124.50.

Dr. B. W. Arnett, financial secretary, submitted a very complete and extensive report of the finances of the church. During the last quadrennium he has done a business of $22,901,385. In concluding he said that the stewards raised for the support of our ministers last year $506,-101.60; for the support of 172 presiding elders, $77,456.18; or, a grand total of $583,557.78. This covers the work in 3,394 churches, valued at $5,-028,126. Belonging to their churches are 660 parsonages for the preachers' homes, valued at $312,763.75, controlled by 3,392 trustee boards, with 15,495 trustees and 3,392 sextons. The total valuation of property, $5,341,889.25. The grand total of money raised for all purposes is $1,064,569.50, in 1887, with only a small indebtedness of $509,113.34. There are 5,022 local preachers, 2,694 exhorters, 47,817 probationers, 344,953 members; or, the grand army of 403,351.

Dr. J. M. Townsend, secretary of the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society, in setting forth the work accomplished by the society in the past four years, stated that a bequest of $500 had been made to the department by the late Bishop J. A. Shorter; that an iron church was built in Hayti valued at $90,000. He recommended that a parochial school be established in Sierra Leone, west Africa, by the fund left by the late Bishop and Maria Shorter, and that it bear their names. He stated that the department had a debt of $1,300, and that up to date all claims against it had been paid, and that there was in the bank the neat sum of $1,909.71.

A motion that Thursday, 10 A. M., be set apart as the time to elect four bishops caused some uneasiness on the part of some of the delegates, but no definite action was taken.

What the Commissioners Say.

The Soldiers' Monument Commissioners say that they are much pleased with the State's resources of stone. They think that Indiana is hardly excelled by any State in the Union in that respect. Their inspection of the stone from the oolitic quarry at Romona, and of places where it has been in use, convinces them that in point of durability it has no superior anywhere in the country. Its resistance to heat, frost and moisture is practically perfect. The foundation for the monument is to be built of this stone. It is expected that the excavation will be completed by Saturday next, and that Assistant Architect Baumann, of Chicago, will be here on Monday to direct the future work, and push things along as rapidly as possible.

The Park Theater Building Sold.

The Park Theater, at the corner of Tennessee and Washington streets, was sold by Albert Baker, administrator of the estate of Dillard Ricketts, yesterday, to Geo. A. Dickson and Henry M. Talbott, the theater managers, for $49,425, cash. The property has a frontage on Washington street of seventy-six and one-half feet. The purchasers contemplate making improvements in the building this summer, preparatory to continuing the theater next season. An important change will be the lowering of the auditorium to the level of the street.

That Handsome State Parlor.

Visitors to the city who look at the State parlor in the State-house should know that all that magnificent decoration was done by a home house, that of Albert Gall, of this city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.